

AFTER THE BATTLE

Intense Interest Over the Manila Affair.

FIFTY AMERICANS KILLED

Officials at Washington Looking Up the Status of the Filipinos Now That the Treaty Has Been Ratified—Great Slaughter of the Insurgents—Innocent Agoncillo Was Not Advised.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The important news of today in Washington was the ratification of the peace treaty and the receipt of the lists of casualties from General Otis.

Prompted by General Otis' promise of last night to send along the list of casualties at the earliest possible moment, friends of the soldiers at Manila besieged the war department today by telegram and word of mouth for information from the scene of the battle in the Philippines. The list was long in coming, which fact is explained by the cutting of the telegraph wires along the American front, which prevented early reports coming from the division commanders.

In the meantime came the following cablegram from Admiral Dewey that caused some temporary commotion by creating the impression that hostilities had been renewed by the insurgents:

Manila, Feb. 6. To the Secretary of the Navy, Washington:

The Boston leaves today for Hilo to relieve the Baltimore, which will return to Manila. Two men were wounded on board the Monadnock, one seriously.

(Signed) DEWEY. Army officials believe that this dispatch is a dejected cablegram, while naval officers believe it referred to a second engagement. Up to the close of office hours, however, nothing had come from General Otis to confirm this inference of the naval officers, and such cablegrams as did come from him touched upon other matters entirely, so it was assumed that there was no foundation in fact for any apprehension.

VARIANCE OF VIEWS.

As to the change in conditions wrought by the ratification of the treaty today, there is a variance of views and Adjutant-General Corbin and Second Assistant Secretary Adee of the state department were giving the subject their attention today with the idea of being able to send full instructions for his future guidance to General Otis immediately.

The extreme view on one side is that until the Spanish government ratifies the treaty it is not legally in effect. According to that view the United States government is stopped from proceeding beyond its lines in Manila for the time being. By the other extreme view the United States government is free to do just as it pleases with the entire group of islands and should therefore proceed at once to a complete military occupancy of all the islands.

Perhaps there is a justification for this last view, in the fact that the Filipinos were Spanish subjects nominally when they broke the terms of the protocol and thereby released the United States from its observance.

PLAN LIKELY TO BE FOLLOWED.

The medium view and that which is likely to be followed is that General Otis is justified in doing anything that is necessary to protect his army and all American and foreign interests in Manila, even though this obliged him to assume the offensive and to go outside of the old lines in pursuit of the insurgents who may be seeking to reorganize and reoccupy from their late defeat with an intention of attacking again or even threatening the Americans.

Secretary Long this evening said that no additional orders had been sent to Admiral Dewey and he did not anticipate that any would be necessary just now. He had been acting on the theory that the president desired to follow the most liberal policy in dealing with the Filipinos and there was no reason now to change that policy.

The Solace started from Norfolk at 3 o'clock this afternoon with a supply of ammunition and other needed stores for Dewey's fleet via the Suez canal,

but it is not the intention of the navy reinforcement. ALGER VISITS THE PRESIDENT. Secretary Alger visited the White House at 12:30 o'clock and left half an hour later. While with the president a dispatch was received from General Otis giving the list of casualties at the engagements of yesterday and Saturday night.

Secretary Alger said he did not interpret Admiral Dewey's dispatch this morning as showing that fighting is now in progress. He thought it was filed early in the engagement and had been delayed in transmission. If a battle had been in progress when General Otis filed his casualty report this morning, he felt sure he would have mentioned the fact.

Mr. Alger said further that contrary to statements made in some of the newspapers this morning he had not sent General Otis one word of instructions as to what he should do.

THEIR LOSSES ENORMOUS

Dead and Wounded List of the Filipinos Almost Incredible.

Manila, Feb. 6.—Careful estimates place the Filipino losses up to date at 2,900 dead, 3,500 wounded and 5,000 taken prisoners. The rebel forces were driven back ten miles.

WILL COST US DEAR

Opinion of a Foreign Minister at Madrid Regarding Philippines.

Madrid, Feb. 6.—The newspapers here today publish an interview with one of the foreign ministers whose name is not disclosed, who declared that the Philippines are "going to cost the Americans dear, as the Filipinos are not so susceptible to bribes as the Cubans."

The minister is quoted as adding: "The Americans will repulse any attack on Manila, but such a victory will be of no advantage to the United States, for the insurgents, embittered by defeat, will be less disposed to make an arrangement, and the struggle will go on in the hinterland, which will be very unfavorable to the Americans, who are absolutely incapable of mountain warfare. The situation of the Americans is very critical. They will be compelled to grant independence to the Filipinos in spite of the fact that they will thereby bring upon themselves the world's ridicule."

The minister also expressed the belief that the rupture at Manila would influence the United States, "because the anti-annexationists will point out that the annexation of the Philippine islands will demand enormous and unequalled sacrifices of men and money." Continuing, the minister said: "The rebels therefore have shown great cleverness in choosing the eve of the ratification of the treaty for an outbreak. It is very regrettable that the opening of hostilities will necessarily aggravate the situation of the Spaniards in the Philippines."

AGONCILLO IN CANADA

Professes Ignorance Concerning the Battle Till He Read Papers.

Montreal, Can., Feb. 6.—Agoncillo, the Filipino representative, arrived in Montreal today. He claims he knew nothing about the Manila engagement until he read it in the papers. He says he will return to Washington and continue his efforts to fulfill his mission to the United States.

Agoncillo and his secretary are evidently being watched by two strangers supposed to be United States secret service men. One of them shadowed Marti, the secretary, who went out for a drive, and the other remained in the hotel to watch Agoncillo, who busied himself with tearing up a number of documents.

SUPPLIES FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

San Francisco, Feb. 6.—The United States freight steamer Centennial will probably sail tonight or tomorrow with 1,800 tons of supplies for the United States forces in the Philippines.

IOWA MAY GO TO MANILA.

San Francisco, Feb. 6.—It is understood that the battleship Iowa, due to arrive here from Magdalena Bay tomorrow, will be immediately prepared for the trip to Manila.

MINNESOTA BOYS ALL RIGHT.

Minneapolis, Feb. 6.—The following message was received by Governor Lind from Col. Fred Ames of the Thirtieth Minnesota:

"Lind, Governor. The regiment is still acting as provost guard. There is no occasion for alarm, as there has been no casualties in the regiment. The city is quiet. (Signed) 'AMES, Colonel Thirtieth Minnesota.'"

ALLEGED TALK WITH DEWEY.

Hong Kong, Feb. 6.—The following dispatch was received from Manila before the outbreak there occurred: "Rear Admiral Dewey, in an interview, said the Monadnock is guarding one end of the city, the Monterey the

other and the army protects the rear. He added that he had sent word to Manila saying that if the insurgents were not reduced and alone."

AMERICANS KILLED.

Washington, Feb. 6.—According to two bulletins from General Otis today the number of killed in the battle of Saturday night and Sunday amounts to fifty.

OTIS CABLES THE WORLD.

New York, Feb. 6.—The Evening World today prints the following dispatch:

"Manila, Feb. 6. 'To the World, New York: 'We control the situation. The engagement which continued for twenty-four hours, ending last evening, was satisfactory. (Signed) 'OTIS.'"

PHILIPPINE JUNTA DELAYED.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Owing to the serious illness of Dr. Losado, the remainder of the Philippine junta will be compelled to remain in the city some days longer. Messrs. Ralston and Siddons, counsel for the junta, have withdrawn.

HAD A STORMY VOYAGE.

New York, Feb. 6.—The Cunard line steamer Lucania arrived this morning from Liverpool and Queenstown after a tempestuous passage lasting seven days and nineteen hours.

DEPOSITORS TO ACT.

Will Investigate the Failure of the Union Savings Bank.

San Jose, Cal., Feb. 6.—The depositors who were caught by the defunct Union Savings bank are preparing to act. A number of prominent citizens who have deposits there have been circulating about town today in conference with others. As a result a meeting of depositors is called for tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. One gentleman who has nearly \$2,000 on deposit at the bank in speaking of the meeting called said he could not yet tell just what would be done until the depositors got together and had a conference. He said he was satisfied the bank had been looted.

MRS. BOKTIN APPEALS.

San Francisco, Feb. 6.—Mrs. Boktin's attorneys gave notice today of an appeal from the conviction and sentence of life imprisonment, recently passed upon her. Judge Carroll Cook allowed ten days' stay of execution and twenty days in which to prepare a bill of exceptions.

FRANCE AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Suggested as an Arbitrator.

Montreal, Feb. 6.—Sir William Laurier's followers are discussing the possibility of his appointment as arbitrator to adjudicate on the differences between France and England in regard to Newfoundland.

The suggestion was made by a writer in the London Standard and the editors of the French papers in Canada have endorsed it enthusiastically.

The project, it is said, has been brought to the attention of M. Delcasse, minister of foreign affairs, who remarked:

"The loyalty of Sir William Laurier to the British crown is beyond question, yet at the same time his appointment would be most agreeable to France."

PICTURESQUE BUT NOT USEFUL.

American Naval Stations in Cuba and Porto Rico.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Assistant Secretary Allen has returned to Washington from a flying trip of inspection to the navy yards and naval stations in Cuba and Porto Rico, the control of which passed to the United States government with the end of Spanish sovereignty. Mr. Allen made his trip on the Brooklyn and has embodied the results of his observations in a report which has been submitted to Secretary Long.

In brief he finds that the stations are more picturesque than useful to the United States. They are of ancient date and their equipment is of little value for modern naval purposes. The dry dock at Havana yet remains in the possession of the Spanish government, but it is expected that the offer of the United States government to purchase it will be accepted. Some action must be taken speedily, according to Mr. Allen, for the dock is in bad condition and is rapidly deteriorating.

Secretary Long will use Mr. Allen's report as the basis for the submission of estimates for placing the Cuban and Porto Rican naval stations at last temporarily in condition for use.

VON CAPRIVI DEAD.

Frankfurt, Feb. 6.—Count Von Caprivi, former chancellor of the German empire, died this morning at Skyren, near Crossen.

A DEAD JUDGE.

Denver, Feb. 6.—Judge Victor A. Elliott is dead at the age of 60. He was attacked with cerebral hemorrhage while conversing with his son, and died almost instantly.

TREATY IS RATIFIED

Great American Victory in the Senate Yesterday.

HAD THREE VOTES TO SPARE

Gorman Makes the Most Bitter Speech of All That Have Been Heard in the Acrimonious Debate—McEnery's Resolution Taken Up in Open Session After the Treaty Was Disposed of.

Washington, Feb. 6.—This was a day of excitement and severe strain in the senate owing to the fact that the peace treaty was to be voted upon. More members were present than had been in attendance upon any session since it assembled in December.

Mr. Allen of Nebraska addressed the senate in the morning hour in favor of the ratification of the treaty, but in opposition to expansion. Mr. Clay of Georgia occupied a few minutes in explaining why he proposed to support the treaty.

Mr. Gorman, democrat of Maryland, followed with a notable speech, in the course of which he took Mr. Wolcott, republican of Colorado, severely to task for some statements in the latter's speech of last Saturday, in which Mr. Gorman thought a reference was made to him. He explained that he had not new and has never had presidential aspirations, newspaper reports to the contrary notwithstanding. His attack upon the treaty was one of the most severe made during the debate.

After the ratification of the treaty the senate in open session took up the joint resolution offered by Mr. McEnery, democrat of Louisiana, declaring a policy for the Philippines and an effort was made to adopt it, but the debate occupied so much time that the resolution went over till tomorrow. The resolution is as follows: "Resolved, That by the ratification of the pending treaty of peace with Spain, it is not intended to incorporate the inhabitants of said islands into the citizenship of the United States, nor is it intended to permanently annex said islands as an integral part of the United States, but to be the intention to establish on said islands a government suitable to the wants and conditions of the inhabitants of said islands, to prepare them for local self government and in due time to make such disposition of said islands as will best promote the interests of the citizens of the United States and the inhabitants of said islands."

THREE VOTES TO SPARE

Fifty-Six Senators Recorded Their Votes in Favor of Treaty.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The treaty of peace negotiated by the commissioners of the United States and Spain at Paris was ratified by the senate today, the vote being 57 ayes to 27 nays, or three votes more than the two-thirds majority necessary to secure senatorial concurrence in the treaty document.

The vote was taken in executive session and until the injunction of secrecy was removed, the result was supposed to be private, but the vice-president had no more than announced the figures before senators rushed out of every door leading from the senate chamber declaring that the treaty had been ratified and some made the mistake of stating that there were three votes to spare.

Several senators who were on the doubtful list of the friends of the treaty, lined up soon after the session was organized. Senators Roach of North Dakota, Rollins of Utah, and Turner of Washington said that the battle at Manila had not changed their views and they would vote against the treaty. Just as the senate went into executive session it was learned that Jones of Nevada was surely against it and Mr. Heitfeld of Idaho also said he could not vote for it.

After the senate went into executive session it was learned that Senators McLaurin and McEnery had come over for the treaty, giving more than the necessary two-thirds vote.

WILL CARRY ABOUT \$90,000,000.

The Army Appropriation Bill Was Taken Up Yesterday.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The army appropriation bill was taken up today in the house. The appropriation bill is framed on the basis of 100,000 men, and it carries about \$90,000,000.

ever, a quota of 100,000 will be provided for on the theory that the present force of volunteers and regulars will be retained in case congress does not provide a permanent system. The amount for the bill will be much less than the estimates made by the war department and submitted to congress at the opening of the session. That estimate was based on an army of 150,000 men at a cost of \$144,000,000, but since the forces have been largely reduced there will be a corresponding reduction in the appropriation.

WHAT THE HOUSE DID.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The census bill passed the house today. The sundry civil appropriation bill was completed this noon by the house committee on appropriations. It carries \$20,000,000 to carry out the obligations of the treaty between the United States and Spain. Outside of this the bill appropriated \$42,027,931.

REMOVES A STAIN.

North Dakota's Divorce Industry Hard Hit at Last.

Bismarck, N. D., Feb. 5.—The house has passed the divorce amendment to the present divorce law making the necessary residence one year instead of three months. The house committee on judiciary presented two reports. The minority reported by Chairman R. N. Stevens was against the passage of the bill. The bill was passed under suspension of the rules by a vote of 49 to 3. Speaker Baker was one of those voting against it. The bill will probably be signed by the governor this week.

THE NEXT SENATE.

Not Since 1877 Have Democrats Been so in the Minority.

Washington, Feb. 5.—William H. Cox, secretary of the senate, says that of the thirty new senators for the thirty-sixth congress, which begins March 4 next, twenty-four have been elected up to the present time. Of these seventeen are republicans, six democrats and one silverite. The legislatures in five of the states are still deadlocked. These states are California, Delaware, Nebraska, Pennsylvania and Utah. Of these Utah will elect a democrat and the rest republicans, except Delaware, which is in some doubt. The Florida legislature has not yet assembled. When it does it will elect a democrat.

Of the thirty new senators there will be only eight democrats. There will be one silverite and twenty-one republicans, counting Delaware. Adding these to the hold-over senators, the republicans will have fifty-four, the democrats twenty-seven, just half as many, the populists four, silver republicans two, the silverites two and one independent. Of the twenty-seven democrats, twenty-three will be from southern states and the rest from the Rocky mountain states. There will not be one democratic senator from either the New England or middle states or the great states of the middle west, nor one democratic senator from north of the Potomac. Not for twenty-five years have the democrats been so much in the minority in the senate as they will be in the Fifty-sixth congress. Never before have the states north of the Potomac river, not even in war time, been solidly republican.

A MEETING OF TRAINS.

A Frightful Disaster on the Grand Trunk Yesterday.

Inlay City, Mich., Feb. 5.—The Chicago & Grand Trunk passenger train No. 1, westbound, plunged full speed into passenger train No. 6, eastbound, while the latter was standing at a station here today. The following were killed: Engineer Fairbanks of the westbound train; Edward Reid of Lenox, Mich., mail clerk of the westbound train; Thomas A. Stuart. The injured are Engineer Mahan of the eastbound train; Mail Clerk Charles Stanbaugh, Davison Burns of Lapeer, a passenger on the eastbound train.

ENGLAND'S IMPERIAL POLICY.

Bourke Cockran's Statement That She Is the Robber Nation Contradicted.

Middletown, N. Y., Feb. 6.—At Grace church on Sunday morning Rector Evans contradicted the recent attack made by Bourke Cockran upon England as "the robber nation of the world."

He pointed to the local prosperity which has followed in the wake of British expansion almost all the world over, more notably in India and in Egypt, and declared that British rule had been in most cases a blessing and not a bane.

He quoted the words of Admiral Dewey, which recently appeared in an English paper, to the effect that "the imperial policy of England was the factor that had done most to civilize the world." He believed intensely that by the Anglo-Saxon people of England and America, God, the great imperialist, had planned to humanize the whole earth, and the area of universal peace would only come when they sat side by side in the councils of the nations, supremely powerful, supremely pacific.

Then there would be no war, the argosies of commerce would supplant the ironclads of destruction, and peaceful enterprise would go in and out through "open doors" everywhere.

to the opportunity thus given of demonstrating the mechanical and electrical possibilities of Niagara Falls. The bill before the committee provides for a government building and exhibit, with a limit of government expenditure of \$500,000.

It was favorably commented on by members of the committee, but before final action was taken it was referred to a sub-committee for examination and report.

WILL DO AS THEY HAVE DONE.

Paris, Feb. 6.—The parliamentary committee today rejected the government's bill providing that all cases of trial revision be brought before the whole court of cassation, instead of before the criminal section of the court.

NEW LIBERAL LEADER.

London, Feb. 6.—At a meeting of the liberal members of parliament at the Reform club, Right Hon. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, formerly chief secretary for Ireland and later secretary of state for war, was elected to succeed Sir Vernon Harcourt as leader of the liberal party.

NEW PORTO RICAN GOVERNMENT.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Feb. 6.—Governor-General Henry ordered the dissolution of the insular cabinet and substitutes for it the following departments: State, justice, finance and interior.

FRANCE'S ATTITUDE IN THE WAR.

Consul Brittain of Nantes Says It Was Much Misrepresented.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Joseph I. Brittain, consul at Nantes, France, is in Washington. Speaking about the attitude of the French people toward this country during the war, Mr. Brittain said:

"The French people's attitude during our war with Spain has been much misrepresented. The French press was certainly unfriendly, but of the French people, especially in Brittany, no American could complain. It is surprising that they did so well when you consider how greatly French financiers are interested in Spanish securities. Since the war these capitalists acknowledge that their interests in Spain's lost colonies will be better protected under American rule than ever before. The hardest task any American had with his French friends was to convince them that we had not made war for conquest. The Frenchman hates England, and the talk of an alliance between the United States and Great Britain irritates France. If we should make such a mistake as entering into an alliance it would alienate France as well as the rest of continental Europe, and hurt our trade very much."

NO MORE FIT THAN MONKEYS.

Spanish Peace Commissioner's Comment on Filipino Autonomy.

New York, Feb. 5.—A Paris dispatch says that Senor Abarazza, a leading member of the Spanish peace commission now there on a visit, was asked yesterday: "Would Spain accept the peace treaty if it should be amended by the United States senate so as to put the Philippines in the same position as Cuba?"

"No," answered Senor Abarazza, "in my opinion Spain would not—nor would any civilized nation—accept the treaty as modified so as to create an independent Filipino government. You might as well give autonomy to the monkeys in the Jardin Acclimation here as to give it to the Filipinos. No country could possibly agree to risk its commercial interests by dealing with the so-called Filipino government. Would America herself like her commercial interests to have only the single guarantee of such a government? It would be no guarantee at all. If the treaty should cease to be the treaty signed by Spain a serious position would arise, since if the treaty should become null, matters would go back to the position in which they were at the time of the protocol."

ENGLAND'S IMPERIAL POLICY.

Bourke Cockran's Statement That She Is the Robber Nation Contradicted.

Middletown, N. Y., Feb. 6.—At Grace church on Sunday morning Rector Evans contradicted the recent attack made by Bourke Cockran upon England as "the robber nation of the world."

He pointed to the local prosperity which has followed in the wake of British expansion almost all the world over, more notably in India and in Egypt, and declared that British rule had been in most cases a blessing and not a bane.

He quoted the words of Admiral Dewey, which recently appeared in an English paper, to the effect that "the imperial policy of England was the factor that had done most to civilize the world." He believed intensely that by the Anglo-Saxon people of England and America, God, the great imperialist, had planned to humanize the whole earth, and the area of universal peace would only come when they sat side by side in the councils of the nations, supremely powerful, supremely pacific.

RULES DISREGARDED

High Handed Proceedings of House Democrats.

ASHURST LACKS BACKBONE

Fails to Stand Firm for What He Knew to Be Parliamentary Law. Bills Introduced in Both Houses Providing for Woman Suffrage. Some Partisan Work—Railroad Fare Bill in Committee.

When United States Senators Clark, of Montana, and Stewart, of Nevada receive the congratulations of the Arizona legislature upon their election, they should at the same time be apprized of the fact that the resolution authorizing the congratulation is illegal and unconstitutional under the rules governing the action of the Arizona legislature. They should know that the resolution as it stands today was adopted by a democratic body in violation of its own rules. They should know that it is impossible for the Twentieth Arizona Assembly, under its rules, to congratulate them upon their election, and if they respect the law under which all parliamentary bodies work, they will refuse to accept the congratulations which do not represent the sentiments of a constitutional majority of the body expressing them.

The rule of the Arizona legislature, and a fundamental principle of all parliamentary bodies is that a two-thirds vote is required to order the previous question put. Another rule of the Arizona legislature, which is also unalterably established in parliamentary practice, is that a two-thirds vote is required to overrule the decision of the chair on a question which requires a two-thirds vote to carry. By ordering the previous question by a majority vote, and by the same vote overruling the decision of the chair that a two-thirds vote was necessary to order the previous question, the 13 democrats in the house allege to have adopted a concurrent resolution directing the president and speaker to send the following telegram to Senators-elect Clark and Stewart:

"We, the representatives of the people of Arizona, in legislature assembled, believing in the money of the constitution and realizing that your election to the United States senate will be of great assistance in correcting the crime of '73 and returning to circulation gold and silver at a ratio to 16 to 1, do most heartily congratulate you upon your election."

This resolution was the substitute offered by Mr. Adams for the amended resolution adopted by the council Saturday and is in itself a violation of what the republican members of the house understood to be an agreement with them to keep partisanship out of the question.

During the three weeks' life of the legislature, a minority of the democrats, led by Mr. Adams, have been trying to commit the body to a 16-to-1 resolution of congratulation to Stewart or Clark. The efforts in this direction have been defeated by democratic votes. Finally, Mr. Adams drafted a resolution of congratulation to Senator Clark, which addressed him only as a friend of Arizona, who holds large property interests in the territory. In this form, being shorn of partisan politics, Mr. Scott, the leader of the house republicans, favored it, and voted for it, on the understanding that the telegram to be sent to the senator should preserve its non-political character. The resolution came before the council Saturday, where Mr. Murphy, who declared he was against such action on principle, but saw no harm in the proposed neighborly telegram, moved to amend by including the name of Stewart.

This was on the score that Stewart, like Clark, was interested in Arizona's general welfare. The council, with Mr. Hunt in the chair, went through a process which it called adopting the amended resolution, although in fact it was laid on the table and still lies there. Like Mr. Sharkey in the recent prize fight, the democrats in the council won by main strength and awkwardness, and yesterday the resolution, which lay on the table, was sent back to the house for concurrence in the Murphy amendment. The amended resolution being before the house, Mr. Adams offered the substitute which was adopted. To prevent a vote on the main question the republican majority employed the usual tactics of motions to amend, to adjourn, etc. Arthur, republican, being absent, the vote of the house was 13 democrats to 10 republicans at a point in the fight where the absence of the one republican vote played a vital part in the result. The democratic majority had dispensed with the call of the house, and forced proceedings, with Gray, democrat, and Arthur, republican, absent. During this condition Mr. Adams moved the previous question and the

(Concluded on Eighth Page.)